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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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LETTERS

from a FARMER in Pennſylvania *to the inhabitants of the* Britiſh *colonies.*

LETTER IV.

My dear Countrymen,

AN objection, I hear, has been made againſt what I offered in my ſecond letter, which I would willingly clear up before I proceed. "There is (ſay the objectors) a "material difference between the *Stamp Act* and the "late act for laying a duty on paper, *&c.* that juſti-"fies the conduct of thoſe who oppoſed the former, "and yet are willing to ſubmit to the latter. The "duties impoſed by the *Stamp Act* were *internal* "taxes, but the preſent are *external*; which, there-"fore, the Parliament may have a right to impoſe." To this I anſwer, with a total denial of the power of Parliament to lay upon theſe colonies any *tax* whatever.

This point being ſo important to this and to all ſucceeding generations, I wiſh to be clearly underſtood.

To the word TAX I annex that meaning which the conſtitution and hiſtory of *England* requires to be annexed to it, that it is *an impoſition on the ſubject for the ſole purpoſe of levying money.*

In the early ages of our monarchy the ſervices annexed to the Crown, for the general good, were *preſerved**; but in proceſs of time, ſuch inſtitutions being found inconvenient, certain GIFTS and GRANTS OF THEIR OWN PROPERTY were made by the PEOPLE, under the ſeveral names of aids, tallages, taſks, taxes, ſubſidies, *&c.* Theſe were made, as may be collected even from the names, for public ſervice, "upon need and neceſſity †." All theſe ſums were levied upon the people by virtue of their voluntary gift‡. The deſign of them was to ſupport the national honour and intereſt. Some of thoſe grants comprehended duties ariſing from trade, being imports on merchandiſes. Theſe Chief Juſtice *Coke* claſſes under "ſubſidies*" and "Parliamentary aids." They are alſo called cuſtoms;" but whatever the *name* was, they were always conſidered as *gifts of the people to the Crown, to be employed for publick uſes.*

Commerce was at a low ebb, and moſt ſurpriſing inſtances might be produced how little it was attended to, for a ſucceſſion of ages. The terms that have been mentioned, and among the reſt that of "tax," had obtained a national Parliamentary meaning, drawn from the principles of the conſtitution, long before any *Engliſhman* thought of *regulations* of trade "by impoſing duties."

Whenever we ſpeak of *taxes* among *Engliſhmen*, let us therefore ſpeak of them with reference to the *intentions* with which, and the *principles* on which, they have been eſtabliſhed. This will give certainty to our expreſſion, and ſafety to our conduct; but if when we have in view the liberty of theſe colonies, and the influence of "taxes" laid without our conſent, we proceed in any other courſe, we purſue a JUNO † indeed, but ſhall only catch a cloud.

In the national Parliamentary ſenſe inſiſted on, the word "tax‡" was certainly underſtood by the congreſs at *New York*, whoſe reſolves may be ſaid to form the *American* "bill of rights." I am ſatisfied that the congreſs was of opinion *that no impoſitions could be legally laid on the people of theſe colonies, for the purpoſe of levying money*, but by themſelves or their repreſentatives.

The third, fourth, fifth, and ſixth reſolves, are thus expreſſed:

III. That it is *inſeparably eſſential to the freedom of a people*, and the undoubted right of *Engliſhmen*, that NO TAX be impoſed on them but *with their own conſent*, given perſonally or by their repreſentatives.

IV. That the people of the colonies are not, and from their local circumſtances cannot be, repreſented in the Houſe of Commons in *Great Britain.*

V. That the only repreſentatives of the people of the colonies are the perſons choſen therein by themſelves; and that NO TAXES ever have been, or can be, conſtitutionally impoſed on them but by their reſpective Legiſlatures.

VI. That ALL SUPPLIES TO THE CROWN, being FREE GIFTS of the people, it is UNREASONABLE, AND INCONSISTENT WITH THE PRINCIPLES AND SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION, for *the people of Great Britain* to *grant* to his Majeſty the *property of the colonies.*

Here is no diſtinction made between *internal* and *external* taxes. It is evident, from the ſhort reaſoning thrown into theſe reſolves, that every impoſition "to grant to his Majeſty the property of the colonies" was thought a "tax;" and that every ſuch impoſition, if laid any other way "but with their conſent, given perſonally or by their repreſentatives," was not only "unreaſonable, and inconſiſtent with the ſpirit of "the *Britiſh* conſtitution," but deſtructive "to the "freedom of a people."

This language is clear and important. A "tax" means an IMPOSITION TO RAISE MONEY. Such perſons, therefore, as ſpeak of *internal* and *external* "taxes," I pray may pardon me if I object to that expreſſion as applied to the privileges and intereſts of theſe colonies. There may be *external* and *internal* impoſitions, founded on *different principles*, and having *different tendencies*; every "tax" being an impoſition, though every impoſition is not a "tax." But *all* "taxes" are founded on the *ſame principle*, and have the *ſame tendency.*

"External impoſitions for the regulation of our trade do not grant to his Majeſty *the property* of the colonies." They only prevent the colonies *acquiring property* in things not neceſſary, and in a manner judged to be injurious to the welfare of the whole empire. But the laſt ſtatute reſpecting us "grants to his Majeſty the property of theſe colonies," by laying duties on manufactures of *Great Britain* which they MUST take, and which ſhe ſettled them in order that they SHOULD take.

What "tax*" can be more "internal" than this? Here is money drawn *without their conſent* from a ſociety who have conſtantly enjoyed a conſtitutional mode of raiſing all money among themſelves. The payment of this tax they have no poſſible method of avoiding, as they cannot do without the commodities on which it is laid; and they cannot manufacture theſe

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* *It is very worthy of remark how watchful our wiſe anceſtors were, leſt theſe ſervices ſhould be extended beyond the limits of the law. No man was bound to go out of the realm to ſerve, and therefore even in the conquering reign of* Henry *V. when the martial ſpirit of the nation was inflamed by ſucceſs to a great degree, they ſtill carefully guarded againſt the eſtabliſhment of illegal ſervices. Lord Chief Juſtice* Coke's *words are theſe:* "*When* "*this point concerning maintenance of wars out of* Eng-"land *came in queſtion, the* COMMONS *did make their* "continual claim *of their ancient freedom and birth-*"*right, as in 1ſt of* Henry *V. and 7th of* Henry *V.* "*&c. the* COMMONS *made PROTEST that they were* "*not bound to the maintenance of war in* Scotland, Ire-"land. Calais, France, Normandy, *or other foreign* "*parts; and cauſed their PROTESTS to be entered* "*into the Parliament roll, where they yet remain,* "*which in effect agreeth with that which, upon like* "*occaſion, was made in the Parliament of* 25 Ed. *I.*" 2 *Inſt. P.* 528.

† 4 *Inſt. P.* 28.

‡ *Reges* Angliæ *nihil tale niſi convocatis primis ordinibus et* aſſentiente populo *ſuſcipiunt.* Phil. Comines.

Theſe gifts, entirely depending on the pleaſure of the donors, were proportioned to the abilities of the ſeveral ranks of people who gave, and were regulated by their *opinion of the publick neceſſities. Thus* Edward *I. had in his 11th year a* thirtieth *from the* laity, *a* twentieth *from the* Clergy; *in his 22d year a* tenth *from the* laity, *a* ſixth *from* London *and other corporate towns,* half *of their benefices from the* Clergy; *in his 23d year an* eleventh *from the* Barons *and others, a* tenth *from the* Clergy, *and a* ſeventh *from the* Burgeſſes, *&c.* Hume's *Hiſt. of* England.

The ſame difference in the grants of the ſeveral ranks is obſervable in other reigns. In the famous ſtatute de talliagio non concedendo *the King enumerates the ſeveral* claſſes, *without whoſe conſent he and his heirs ſhould never ſet or levy any tax.* "Nullum talliagium vel "auxilium, per nos, vel hæredes noſtros, in regno "noſtro ponatur ſeu levatur, ſine voluntate et aſſenſu "Archiepiſcoporum, Epiſcoporum, Comitum, Ba-"ronum, Militum, Burgenſium, et aliorum liberorum "de regno noſtro." 34 Ed. *I.*

Lord Chief Juſtice Coke, *in his comment on theſe words, ſays:* "*For the quieting of the* Commons, *and* "*for a* perpetual and conſtant law for ever after, *under* "*this* and other LIKE caſes, *this act was made.*" "*Theſe words are plain, without ſcruple; abſolute,* "*without any ſaving.*" 2 Coke's *Inſt. P.* 522, 523. *Little did the venerable Judge imagine that* "other LIKE "caſes" *would happen, in which the ſpirit of this law would be deſpiſed by* Engliſhmen, *the poſterity of thoſe who made it.*

* 4 *Inſt. P.* 28.

† *The Goddeſs of* Empire, *in the Heathen mythology. According to an ancient fable,* Ixion *purſued her, but ſhe eſcaped by a cloud which ſhe threw in his way.*

‡ *In this ſenſe* Monteſquieu *uſes the word* "*tax*," *in his 13th book of* Spirit of Laws.

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* *It ſeems to be evident that Mr.* Pitt, *in his defence of* America, *during the debate concerning the repeal of the* Stamp Act, *by* "internal *taxes*" *meant any duties* "*for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue,*" *and by* "ex-"ternal *taxes*" *meant* "*duties impoſed for the regulation* "*of trade.*" *His expreſſions are theſe:* "*If the Gentleman does not underſtand the difference between* internal *and* external *taxes, I cannot help it; but there is a plain diſtinction between taxes levied* FOR THE PURPOSES OF RAISING A REVENUE *and duties impoſed* FOR THE REGULATION OF TRADE, *for the accommodation of the ſubject, although, in the conſequences, ſome revenue might incidentally ariſe from the latter.*"

Theſe words were in Mr. Pitt's *reply to Mr.* Grenville, *who ſaid he could not underſtand the difference between external and internal taxes. But Mr.* Pitt, *in his firſt ſpeech, had made no ſuch diſtinction; and his meaning, when he mentions the diſtinction, appears to be that by* "external *taxes*" *he intended impoſitions, for the purpoſe of regulating the intercourſe of the colonies with others, and by* "internal *taxes*" *he intended impoſitions, for the purpoſe of taking money* from them.

In every other part of his ſpeeches on that occaſion his words confirm this conſtruction of his expreſſions. The following extracts will ſhow how poſitive and general were his aſſertions of our right.

"*It is my opinion that this kingdom has* NO RIGHT *to lay a* TAX *upon the colonies.*" "*The* Americans *are the* SONS, *not the* BASTARDS, *of* England. TAXATION *is* NO PART *of the* governing *or* legiſlative *power.*" "*The* taxes *are a voluntary* gift *and* grant *of the* Commons ALONE. *In* LEGISLATION *the* THREE *eſtates of the realm are* ALIKE *concerned, but the concurrence of the* PEERS *and the* CROWN *to a* TAX *is only neceſſary to cloſe with the* FORM *of a law. The* GIFT and GRANT *is of the* COMMONS ALONE." "The diſtinction between LEGISLATION and TAXATION is eſſentially neceſſary to liberty" "*The* COMMONS *of* America, *repreſented in their ſeveral Aſſemblies, have ever been in poſſeſſion of the exerciſe of this their conſtitutional right of* GIVING *and* GRANTING *their* OWN MONEY. They would have been SLAVES if they had not enjoyed it." "*The idea of a* virtual *repreſentation of* America *in this Houſe is the moſt contemptible idea that ever entered into the head of man; it does not deſerve a ſerious refutation.*"

He afterwards ſhows the unreaſonableneſs of Great Britain *taxing* America, *thus:* "*When I had the honour of ſerving his Majeſty I availed myſelf of the means of information, which I derived from my office;* I SPEAK THEREFORE FROM KNOWLEDGE. *My materials were good; I was at pains to* collect, *to* digeſt, *to* conſider *them; and* I will be bold to affirm *that the profit to* Great Britain *from the trade of the colonies, through all its branches, is* TWO MILLIONS A YEAR. This *is the fund that carried you triumphantly through the laſt war. The eſtates that were rented at two thouſand pounds a year, threeſcore years ago, are at three thouſand pounds at preſent. Thoſe eſtates ſold then from fifteen to eighteen years purchaſe; the ſame may now be ſold for thirty.* YOU OWE THIS TO AMERICA. THIS IS THE PRICE THAT AMERICA PAYS YOU FOR HER PROTECTION." "*I dare not ſay how much higher theſe profits may be augmented*" "*Upon the whole, I will beg leave to tell the Houſe what is really my opinion: It is that the Stamp Act be repealed abſolutely, totally, and immediately; that the reaſon for the repeal be aſſigned, becauſe it was founded on an* ERRONEOUS PRINCIPLE."

commodities themſelves. Beſides, if this unhappy country ſhould be ſo lucky as to elude this act, by getting parchment enough to uſe in the place of paper, or by reviving the ancient method of writing on *wax* and *bark*, and by inventing ſomething to ſerve inſtead of glaſs, her ingenuity would ſtand her in little ſtead; for then the Parliament would have nothing to do but to prohibit manufactures, or to lay a tax on hats and woollen cloths, which they have already prohibited the colonies from ſupplying *each other with*; or on inſtruments and tools of ſteel and iron, which they have prohibited the provincials from manufacturing *at all* †. And then what little gold and ſilver they have muſt be torn from their hands, or they will not be able, in a ſhort time, to get an *axe* ‡ for cutting their firewood, nor a plough for raiſing their food. In what reſpect, therefore, I beg leave to aſk, is the late act preferable to the *Stamp Act*, or more conſiſtent with the liberties of the colonies? "I regard them "both with equal apprehenſion, and think they ought "to be in the ſame manner oppoſed?"

"*Habemus quidem ſenatus conſultum quanquam gladium in vagina repoſitum.*"

We have a ſtatute like a ſword in the ſcabbard.

A FARMER.

† "*And that pig and bar iron made in his Majeſty's* "*colonies in* America *may be further manufactured in* "*this kingdom, Be it further enacted, by the authority* "*aforeſaid, that from and after the 24th day of* June, "1750, *no* mill *or* other engine *for* ſlitting *or* rolling "*of* iron, *or any* plaiting forge *to work with a* tilt "hammer, *or* any furnace *for making* ſteel, *ſhall be* "*erected, or after ſuch erection continued, in any of his* "*Majeſty's colonies in* America." 23 Geo. II. Ch. 29. Sect. 9.

‡ *Though theſe particulars are mentioned as being ſo abſolutely* neceſſary, *yet perhaps they are not more ſo than* glaſs, *in our ſevere winters, to keep out the cold from our houſes; or than paper, without which ſuch inexpreſſible confuſion muſt enſue.*

To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE.

Philadelphia county, Dec. 16, 1767.

SIR,

HAVING obſerved in your weekly publications ſeveral late pieces exhibiting a juſt and lively picture of the diſtreſſes to which this province is reduced through the preſent ſcarcity of money, or want of a circulating medium for ſupport of its trade and defraying the neceſſary expenſes of government, I could not well avoid turning my thoughts a little to a complaint of ſuch extenſive concern; and as none of thoſe writers, though they confeſs the caſe to be general and grievous, propoſe any certain mode of relief, I beg leave, through the channel of your paper, to ſuggeſt ſome hints to the publick, which carry with them, in my opinion, a probability, at leaſt, of anſwering the good purpoſes above mentioned. It is agreed, I think, on all hands, that no ſcheme for ſupplying money can have due ſtability and credit without the ſanction of an act of the Legiſlature, and that we have no adequate remedy but in this expedient. I grant it the beſt, and as ſuch the firſt to be tried. Let then the freeholders of the ſeveral counties of this province unite in petitions to their Repreſentatives to prepare and offer at their next meeting a bill to the Governour for ſtriking any ſum in paper bills of credit which the preſent occaſion may be ſuppoſed to require, and for re-eſtabliſhing a general Loan Office; to let out the ſame upon an eaſy intereſt to any perſons making ſatisfactory ſecurity for the ſums they borrow, and paying in yearly a certain part of their reſpective principals, to be ſunk and deſtroyed, as directed in the former general loans of this province. Such money, whether declared to be a legal tender or not, there ſeems reaſon to preſume the preſent neceſſities of the people will incline them to borrow, by mortgaging their lands and other real eſtate; and to a law for this purpoſe it is apprehended the aſſent of the Governour might be obtained, ſince it will not be repugnant to the late act of Parliament reſtraining the legal tender of *American* bills of credit, muſt greatly accommodate the good people under his care, and will, by the intereſt yearly accruing, ſupply a convenient fund for defraying the contingencies of government, if no diſpute ariſes concerning the appropriation; and ſhould that be the caſe, I think we may ſafely reſt the iſſue of it upon the prudence and wiſdom of our worthy Repreſentatives, who I am confident will uſe their utmoſt endeavours for the relief of their conſtituents and the general good of the province, upon ſuitable petitions to them for that purpoſe.

But let us ſuppoſe the worſt, or that no compromiſe takes place, are we left wholly without recourſe, and is every ray of hope eclipſed? I think not. There are many Gentlemen of fortune among us ſuch friends to their country as to want very little perſuaſion to join in pledging their whole eſtates, if neceſſary, to give a due credit and currency to any ſum in notes or bills emitted under the authority of a *Pennſylvania* Aſſembly, the inhabitants at the ſame time generally agreeing to receive them on loan, and mortgage their land in ſecurity, whereby ſuch bills would obtain an intrinſick and permanent value, and could not fail to anſwer every purpoſe of a legal emiſſion. This laſt propoſal, though I believe it eaſily reducible to practice, I would not however recommend but as the dernier reſort, or in caſe the former ſhould not be attended with ſucceſs; which I confeſs I do not abſolutely deſpair of, when I reflect how much the late publick loan contributed, under Providence, to the growth and improvement of this province ſome years ago, and compare its ſtate in thoſe times with the preſent, which exhibit proſpects of difficulty to all, and nothing leſs than impending inevitable ruin to the greater part of the inhabitants.

Will not a contraſt ſo conſpicuous and ſtriking convince our Honourable Proprietaries that their own intereſt, and the regard they owe to their tenants, as fellow creatures in diſtreſs, call upon them in the ſtrongeſt terms to renew this ſalutary indulgence without delay, as the moſt probable and effectual means of reſtoring their ſinking province to her late happy and flouriſhing circumſtances?

If it be poſſible that it can fail to produce this effect on thoſe Gentlemen, and every ſcheme of relief within the compaſs of the people ſhould prove abortive, there needs no ſpirit of divination to foretell that the declenſion and ruin of *Pennſylvania* will be as rapid and ſurpriſing as its population and growth. Her trade already languiſhes; our citizens and merchants are alarmed and diſcouraged with the frequent bankrupcies among them; our mechanicks want employment; indeed every rank declares her verging faſt to that melancholy period when every mouth ſhall be filled with the pathetick exclamation, *O! how is thy glory fallen?* But I haſten to turn my eyes from the gloomy proſpect, by ſubſcribing myſelf, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

PENNSYLVANIENSIS.

Cheſter county, Dec. 21, 1767.

SIR,

IN reading your paper N° 47 I was not only touched with a ſympathetick feeling of the diſtreſſed condition of the *Farmer*, but it alſo revived in my breaſt a tender compaſſion which the late misfortunes of a particular friend at firſt excited.

Some years ago my friend purchaſed a plantation near me, for which he was to pay a conſiderable ſum; the one third he paid down, and gave three bonds for the remainder, wherein a friend of his was joined ſecurity with him. He, with the aſſiſtance of his aged parents (who were paſt their labour, and came to live with him) ſtocked the place; he ſowed twenty acres of wheat yearly, and occupied as much more land with *Indian* corn and other grain. In ſhort, every thing bore ſuch a promiſing aſpect that in all probability he would ſoon have acquitted himſelf of debt, ſupported a numerous family of children, and at his deceaſe have left them in poſſeſſion of a competency, to defend them from the blaſts of an injurious and cenſorious world. But how ſoon were his hopes fruſtrated! in two years two of his bonds became due, were aſſigned over to another perſon, and the money demanded; he ſolicited the creditor to have it continue on intereſt ſome time longer, but in vain; the creditor wanted it to purchaſe a ground rent in the city; he paid what money he had ſaved by his induſtry on the place, and at length obtained the remainder for a longer time, by giving a mortgage on his plantation, and on condition that the money muſt abſolutely be paid at the expiration to the time ſpecified, to anſwer demands on himſelf.

Thus matters were made eaſy for the preſent, and he in the mean time uſed his utmoſt efforts to get a ſufficient ſum upon his eſtate, to clear the mortgage, but to no purpoſe; the conſequence was, the mortgage became due, a judgment entered up, his plantation, ſtock, and houſehold furniture, were ſold by the ſheriff, for little more than paid the mortgage with coſts; he and his family were reduced to a condition little ſuperiour to that of beggary, and his friend, who joined with him in the ſecurity, is in the utmoſt conſternation, on account of the other bond yet unpaid, and for which ſum he is now called upon, and not having the money, or being able to procure it, is apprehenſive of falling into the ſame dilemma. Thus two reputable farmers, lately in good credit, and having ſufficient poſſeſſions, are reduced to the loweſt ebb of misfortunes, and perhaps rendered incapable of ever riſing to ſupport their families in the ſame credit for the future.

Relations of this kind may ſeem ſtrange in a province heretofore deemed the moſt flouriſhing of all the *Engliſh* colonies in *America*, and where, ſix or ſeven years ago, our wealthy people were catching at every opportunity of letting out their money on good ſecurity, on common intereſt; but the wonder will ceaſe when we conſider that out of £. 600,000 paper money, then current amongſt us (excluſive of gold and ſilver) we have only about £. 190,000 left, and all our gold and ſilver ſent home, to pay for little elſe than ſuperfluities. And what makes the proſpect yet more diſmal, is that in a ſhort time the remainder of our paper money will be ſunk; whence muſt follow barter, truſt, declenſion of trade, and of courſe bankrupcies, poverty, and want.

It is true I am bleſt with a competency; nevertheleſs the dreary proſpect gives me many anxious hours by night and day, not only for my neighbours and intimate friends, who already begin to feel the ſhock, but more particularly for a large family of children of my own, chiefly girls, who cannot ſo well combat with the world as men, in times of diſtreſs, or ſeek a retreat in other colonies. The unhappy ſituation of my friend is likely to become the caſe of many more within the ſphere of my knowledge, and will inevitably be ſoon the caſe of ſome hundreds in this province, who muſt fall a prey to the difficulties of the times, if ſome more ſpeedy relief is not obtained.

It may be aſked, where then ſhall we find relief, or of whom ſhall we ſeek redreſs, ſince by a late *act of Parliament* the colonies are prohibited from ſtriking any more paper money? I grant it, and am willing to yield all *due* obedience to the *legal* proceedings of that auguſt body; however (not to mention the juſtice and reaſonableneſs of that and ſome other late acts of Parliament, or how incompatible they are with the rights, liberties, and privileges, of *Engliſh ſubjects*, born in *America*, ſince the diſcuſſing of this matter may lead us from the point in view) we are not prohibited from aſſiſting and ſupporting each other, from mortgaging our eſtates, or lending on thoſe mortgages, from paying or receiving of debts in notes or bills of credit, provided what we lend or borrow is not made legal tender, neither are our Legiſlators prohibited from giving a ſanction thereto. We have a hint given us by the *Citizen*, in the *Chronicle*, N° 44, of the poſſibility of eſtabliſhing a paper currency, which, though not legal tender, may anſwer all the purpoſes thereof within ourſelves, without being repugnant to any law of *Britain*, or affecting the intereſt of her merchants, and could give them no more umbrage than the current paſſing of bank notes within themſelves. Could not our Legiſlature grant us this aſſiſtance, in the nature of our Loan Office, without the leaſt infringement on the authority of the Parliament of *Great Britain*? And if, in the ſame manner as mortgages were formerly made to the Loan Office, the payments were made eaſy, it would not only be a great advantage to many who are in actual neceſſity of mortgaging their eſtates, but alſo others, who are not ſo *immediately* neceſſitated, would do the ſame, in order to make further improvements. Thus agriculture would increaſe, and the eaſy manner of gradually paying off ſuch mortgages would be as little felt by the borrower as paying a yearly rent. It may be objected, "as it would not be legal tender, our "merchants and tradeſmen may refuſe it." To this I anſwer, firſt, then they cannot complain of being impoſed upon, ſince they are at liberty to receive or refuſe. Secondly, a currency eſtabliſhed upon ſuch a baſis as the mortgage of many of our eſtates in the province (which will ſoon be the caſe) will undoubtedly be received; the neceſſity of the times, together with the goodneſs of the ſecurity, will in a ſhort time make it paſs equal to ſpecie.

It is well known that many of our farmers, and I ſuppoſe ſome in the city, have from low beginnings, through this means of borrowing on their ſmall eſtates, and paying it in an eaſy manner, become men of fortune amongſt us, which would not have been the caſe with ſeveral of them had they been compelled to borrow of uſurers and exacters, but probably would have ſhared the ſame fate with my friend. Very few that lend out money will lend it for longer time than a year, and when the time of payment comes will not receive it in part, but inſiſt upon the whole; which frequently embarraſſes, if not ruins, the borrower. Experience ſhows that the Loan Office, which was calculated for the good of the province in general, and of the neceſſitous borrower in particular, rendered many eaſy and comfortable, under the circumſtance of mortgaging their poſſeſſions, gave them an opportunity of increaſing and improving them, raiſing up their children to induſtry, ſupporting their families with credit, paying their debts with honour; commerce flouriſhed, the induſtrious tradeſman was well rewarded for his labour, and in ſhort every pleaſing proſpect was beheld which a flouriſhing and happy province could afford.

Another FARMER.

Mr. GODDARD,

ONE *day* laſt week (being a very *warm day* for this ſeaſon of the year) two very facetious Gentlemen met, juſt oppoſite to my houſe in *Water* ſtreet; and as I was leaning over my door, I overheard the following ſhort dialogue between them. After the uſual compliments paſſed, as "*How do you do?*" &c. and "*How does all at home?*" &c. the one Gentleman aſked the other "*If he could anſwer him one queſtion?*" The latter replied "*He would if he could.*" Then, friend (ſaid the former) pray can you tell me "*Why* "*this weather* IS LIKE *a late act of Parliament* IM-"POSING DUTIES *in America*, FOR THE PURPOSE "OF RAISING A REVENUE?" "Oh! replied "the latter (after a ſhort pauſe) that I can eaſily "anſwer; why, *BECAUSE IT IS UNCONSTI-*"*TUTIONAL.*"

Yours, &c.

ANECDOTE.

WHEN King Richard III. marched into Leiceſterſhire againſt Henry Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. he lay at the Blue Boar inn in the town of Leiceſter, where was left a large wooden bedſtead, gilded in ſome places, which after his defeat and death in the battle of Boſworth, fought on Auguſt 23, 1485, was left, either through haſte, or as a thing of little value, the bedding being all taken out of it, to the people of the houſe. Henceforward this old bedſtead, which was boarded at bottom, as the manner

was in those days, became a piece of ſtanding furniture, and paſſed from tenant to tenant with the inn. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth this houſe was kept by one Mr. Clarke, who put a bed on this old bedſtead; which his wife going one day haſtily to make, and jumbling the bedſtead, a piece of gold dropped out. This exciting the woman's curioſity, ſhe narrowly examined this antique piece of furniture, and finding it had a double bottom, took off the uppermoſt with a chiſel; upon which ſhe diſcovered the ſpace between them filled with gold, great part of it coined by King Richard, and the reſt of it in earlier times.

Mr. Clarke had prudence enough to conceal this piece of good fortune, though by degrees the effects of it made it known; for he became rich from a low condition, and in the ſpace of a few years Mayor of the town, and then this ſtory of the bedſtead came to be rumoured by his ſervants. At his death he left his eſtate to his wife, who ſtill continued to keep the inn, though ſhe was known to be very rich, which put ſome wicked people upon engaging her maid ſervant to aſſiſt in robbing her. Theſe folks, to the number of ſeven, lodged in the houſe, plundered it, and carried off ſeven horſe loads of valuable things, and yet left a conſiderable quantity of gold ſcattered about the floors. As for Mrs. Clarke herſelf, who was very fat, ſhe endeavoured to cry out for help; upon which her maid thruſt her finger down her throat and choked her, for which fact ſhe was burnt, and the ſeven men who were her accomplices were hanged at Leiceſter ſome time in the year 1613.

Sir Roger Twiſden had this relation from two perſons of undoubted credit, one of them living in the town of Leiceſter at the time when this melancholy accident happened, and having ſeen the bedſtead at the Blue Boar inn, as well as the execution of Mrs. Clarke's murderers. Though there is nothing in the ſtory at all incredible, yet it is certainly ſurpriſing that this treaſure ſhould remain ſo long concealed; and it teaches us too that one and the ſame event may be both a piece of good and of ill fortune.

PROVIDENCE, *Dec.* 2.

LUXURY and extravagance, in the uſe of Britiſh and foreign manufactures and ſuperfluities, having of late greatly increaſed, and already had ſuch pernicious influence on the inhabitants of this colony, as, if perſiſted in, muſt alone inevitably reduce the greateſt part of its inhabitants to irretrievable diſtreſs and ruin, the colony yet labouring under a heavy debt incurred in the late war, the balance of trade greatly againſt it, and our commerce declining under the late burthenſome impoſitions, we the ſubſcribers, being ſenſible it is the duty of every wellwiſher to his country, at all times, but more eſpecially at this preſent melancholy proſpect, to endeavour at ſome method to extricate the inhabitants out of theſe embarraſſed circumſtances, the fatal conſequences of which are ſo juſtly dreaded; and being of opinion that economy, induſtry, and application to American manufactures, are the moſt obvious meaſures to anſwer theſe ſalutary purpoſes, and are abſolutely neceſſary for the future wellbeing of the community, do engage with, and promiſe each other, that we will not, from and after the firſt day of January next, import by land or water into this colony, directly or indirectly, either for ſale or for our own or families uſe, nor purchaſe of any other perſon who may after ſaid time introduce any of the following articles, produced or manufactured out of North America, viz. Loaf ſugar; cordage; anchors; coaches, chaiſes, and all ſorts of carriages, and harneſs for the ſame; mens and womens ſaddles, bridles, and all ſorts of whips; all ſorts of mens hats, except felts; mens and womens apparel ready made, excepting hoſiery; mens gloves; womens hats; mens and womens ſhoes; ſole leather; deck nails; gold, ſilver, and thread lace; gold and ſilver buttons; wrought plate of all ſorts; diamond, ſtone, and paſte ware; ſnuff; manufactured tobacco; muſtard; clocks and watches; ſilverſmiths and jewellers ware; broadcloths that coſt above nine ſhillings ſterling per yard; muffs, tippets, and ermine; all ſorts of head dreſs for women, as caps, ribands, flowers, feathers, turbans, &c. ſtarch; womens and childrens ſtays of all ſorts; ſilk and cotton velvets; gauze; linſeed oil; lawns and cambricks, that coſt above four ſhillings ſterling per yard; malt liquors; cheeſe; chairs, tables, and all kinds of cabinet ware; horn combs; linens, exceeding two ſhillings ſterling per yard; ſilks of any kinds excepting taffetas, perſians, handkerchiefs, and ſewing ſilks. And we do further engage to each other that we will diſcountenance and diſcourage the exceſſive uſe of all teas, china ware, ſpices, and black pepper, all Britiſh ſuperfluities, and all ſuch other articles of foreign manufactures not herein enumerated as by due encouragement are or may be fabricated in North America; and alſo the uſe of black or mourning apparel, gloves, and liquors, at funerals. And whereas wool and flax are the natural produce and ſtaple of this colony, we will, as far as we can, encourage the raiſing and manufacturing thoſe articles, particularly into flannel and tow cloth (they being already made cheaper, and more durable, than Engliſh ſwanſkin or oſnabrugs) that thereby a ſufficient quantity to anſwer the conſumption may be at market.

And furthermore, to the end that this union be not violated, and the good effects that muſt naturally reſult be thereby fruſtrated, if any inhabitant of this town does not ſign and conform to the regulations herein made, but, diſregarding the intereſt of the colony, ſtill continues to import and introduce any of the aforementioned reſtricted articles, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall be by us diſcountenanced, in the moſt effectual, but decent and lawful, manner.

It is with great pleaſure we can inform the neighbouring colonies that a ſpirit of induſtry and manufacturing hath ſprung up here, in a ſurpriſing degree: There is the moſt hopeful proſpect of being able, in a little time, to manufacture all our neceſſaries; and that ſuperfluities will be wholly given up.

We hear that ſundry manufacturers from abroad will be very ſoon introduced here, if it may be done, as ſeveral Gentlemen are exerting themſelves for bringing about this great and good deſign.

PHILADELPHIA, *Dec.* 21.

In a late South Carolina paper we have the following Extract of a letter from London, dated September 7, 1767.

"Notwithſtanding the negotiation breaking off as it did, it is thought the preſent Miniſtry will not face the Parliament. Some are of opinion the King will throw all parties off, and chooſe ſuch men for tranſacting publick buſineſs that ſhall be as their names implies, *Servants* of the King and nation, and not overbearing maſters, preſuming on their family intereſt, as it is called in Parliament."

Yeſterday one or two veſſels which ſailed on Saturday returned into harbour, the river being ſo full of ice as to render it dangerous for them to proceed.

We hear from Statia that all ſtores in Martinico and Guadaloupe were full of flower, and that eleven ſhips had arrived at thoſe iſlands from Old France with 25,000 barrels of flower.

Captain Adams, from Madeira, informs that a report prevailed there that the King of Portugal had offered the King of England one of the Weſtern Iſles, but which it was not known.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 20.

THE Court of Common Council taking into conſideration that the SMALLPOX, already broke out in one houſe in this city, may poſſibly ſpread if the greateſt care be not taken to prevent it, have thought fit this day to order the publication of the following extract of a by law paſſed the 16th day of January, 1747, viz.

"It is ordained that every inhabitant or freeholder of this city, who ſhall hereafter entertain or receive into his or her houſe any Negro or other perſon infected with the ſmallpox, or that ſhall be brought to be inoculated or otherwiſe to be nurſed, and not being an inhabitant, or belonging to any inhabitant of this city, ſhall forfeit for every offence of receiving or entertaining every ſuch perſon the ſum of Two Pounds current money of Virginia, and the further ſum of One Pound for each day every ſuch perſon ſhall be and continue in the houſe of ſuch inhabitant or freeholder."

Although the ſmallpox has broke out here (and this we owe to the too ſpeedy return of ſome of Mr. Smith's patients from inoculation) yet by the prudent meaſures taken by our Magiſtrates, who have removed thoſe infected with it to one houſe, and that conſiderably out of the way of other dwellings, there is the greateſt reaſon to hope its progreſs will be ſtopt, a conſtant guard being kept there, and all the other neceſſary precautions taken.

Jan. 21. Yeſterday morning died at her houſe in this city, after a tedious illneſs, Mrs. MARY GRYMES, relict of the Hon. PHILIP GRYMES, deceaſed. She was a Lady remarkable for her benevolent and charitable diſpoſition, as well as many other amiable qualities.

Lately died in Hanover Mr. ROBERT PAGE, who has for ſeveral years laboured under the afflicting pain of the gout, and of late was ſeized with the dead palſy. He was a Gentleman much eſteemed by all who had the pleaſure of knowing him.

Advertiſements.

By virtue of a deed of truſt will be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, at* Glouceſter *court-houſe, on* Wedneſday *the 3d of* February *next,*

Forty valuable Slaves,

among whom are ſome good CARPENTERS, and a very good COOK. Credit will be allowed until the 25th of next *October*, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity to

The TRUSTEES.

N. B. Large diſcount will be allowed for ready money.

TAKEN up, in *Prince Edward*, a bay mare, about 4 feet and a half high, with a long mane and tail, a white face, the white moſt on the left eye, glaſs eyes, has white feet, the fore feet white as high as the footlocks, and the hind feet as high as the hacks, ſlits in both ears, and branded on the buttock BB; potted, and appraiſed to 4 l.

4‡ MATTHEW TURPIN.

TAKEN up, in *King William*, a red ſteer, marked with an underkeel in the right ear, and a crop in the left; potted, and appraiſed to 40 s.

ALEXANDER WHITE.

PORTSMOUTH, *Jan.* 12, 1768.

Meſſ. Purdie & Dixon,

I HAVE lived here many years in good credit, and laid out ſome thouſands of pounds in trade, until *October* 1765 I was unfortunately married to *Benjamin Bannerman*, who has behaved himſelf in ſuch a manner as will ſurpriſe all honeſt men, and raiſe their indignation againſt a man who could act ſo brutally. The firſt method he took to poſſeſs himſelf of my fortune was to remove me from my own houſe to one he had purchaſed in town, where he likewiſe tranſported my furniture, one article of which amounted at leaſt to 100 l. worth of plate. His policy in this was to get the ſole management of my cellar, where there was to the value of 300 *l.* in liquors, *&c.* as alſo to rummage my houſe, to ſee how much ready money I had; and this he ſeized, to the amount of 1500 *l.* In a few weeks we parted beds; after that he moved me up ſtairs, where he kept me priſoner, under three locks, and with very little proviſion, until he forced me to make over to him three houſes in town which rented for very nigh 50 *l.* a year; beſides five Negroes, of conſiderable value. The next ſtep he took was to turn me out of the houſe he had at firſt removed me to, and put me into a ſmall houſe, with one room on the floor, where there was very little furniture, only my bed. He then rented his houſe to an actor and his wife for 40 *l.* a year, with all my furniture, and detained a cheſt of my beſt wearing apparel. I was then obliged to go to three different Gentlemen, in order to beg a ſupply of clothing and other neceſſaries. On the 1ſt of this inſtant he expelled me from my ſmall room, into the ſtreet, as I ſtood; after uſing me in a cruel manner, and carried off every article. Then I was taken in by a friend, being deſtitute of all neceſſaries. Next day the enclоſed advertiſement was poſted up in *Norfolk* and *Portſmouth*, which you will pleaſe to place under this, with the following accounts: To Mr. *Neil Jamieſon*, for apparel, 9 *l.* 11 *s.* 9 *d.* To Mr. *Robert Shedden*, for do. 13 *l.* 10 *s.* 11 *d.* To Mr. *Benjamin Goutier*, ſilverſmith, 9 *l.* 15 *s.* Total, 32 *l.* 17 *s.* 8 *d*; in place of 3000 *l.*

MARGARET BANNERMAN.

PORTSMOUTH, JAN. 5, 1767.

I HEREBY forewarn all people to truſt my wife MARGARET BANNERMAN, on my account, after the date hereof; and as ſhe has taken up goods from ſeveral ſtores to the amount of a conſiderable ſum, without my knowledge, I will give a reward of the one third of the value to any perſon or perſons who will ſecure the goods, or any part of them, and bring them to me. And if any perſon conceals them, they will be proſecuted according to law.

BENJAMIN BANNERMAN.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 14, 1767.

I ONCE MORE requeſt the favour of all perſons indebted to me to diſcharge their accounts, as I am determined to make a thorough ſettlement of my affairs immediately; and my former advertiſements having had very little ſucceſs, I ſhall put my books into the hands of a lawyer, to collect what debts are not paid to me between this and the 20th of *February* next, at furtheſt. THOMAS CRAIG.

N. B. I hope none of my punctual cuſtomers will take offence at the above, as it is not intended for them: I take this opportunity of returning them many thanks for their favours, and hope for a continuance of their cuſtom. For them, and ſuch only, am I reſolved to work for the future; which will enable me to be punctual to my engagements, and give that ſatisfaction in my buſineſs which I could wiſh to do, and good cuſtomers have a right to expect.

To be SOLD, *on* Wedneſday *the 20th inſtant, at Colonel* Francis Willis's *marſh quarter, near* Capahoſick *ferry, in* York *county,*

FIFTY head of old and young Cattle, for ready money.

LEWIS BURWELL, Jun.

N. B. Mr. *Frederick Bryan* will attend the ſale, and receive the money for

L. B. Jun.

A SCHEME *of a* LOTTERY,

FOR diſpoſing of LOTS, LANDS, STOCKS, and HOUSEHOLD GOODS, to enable the ſubſcriber to pay his debts, and provide for a large family, he having attempted to ſell them for that purpoſe, but is diſappointed by the ſcarcity of money, *viz.*

PRIZES.

1	To conſiſt of a lot in *Hanover* town, with a dwelling-houſe and out-houſes thereon, convenient for a publick houſe.	L. 245
1	To conſiſt of a lot in the ſaid town, back of the garden.	65
1	To conſiſt of another lot in the ſaid town, with a granary, *&c.*	170
1	To conſiſt of 130 acres of land in the fork of the *Reedy* ſwamp, part of the tract I live on, called *New Flanders*.	130
1	To conſiſt of 120 acres of land, at the upper end of the ſaid tract.	120
12	Of 10 l. each, to conſiſt of ſtocks and houſehold goods, to be valued to the fortunate adventurers by indifferent perſons.	120
17 Prizes.		L. 850
153 Blanks.		
170 Tickets, at 5 l. each, - - - - - - - - -		L. 850

Managers are Col. EDMUND PENDLETON, Meſſ. WALKER TALIAFERRO, JOHN TAYLOR, DUNCAN GRAHAM, ALEXANDER DONALD, ROBERT HEART, RICHARD ADAMS, PATRICK COUTTS, WILLIAM AYLETT, WILLIAM NEALL, JOHN BOSWELL, and THOMAS UNDERWOOD, of whom tickets may be had; as alſo of Meſſ. JOHN PENN, EDMUND PENDLETON, Jun. HENRY ROBINSON, WILLIAM BOWLER, HARRY TOMPKINS, JOHN HAWKINS, JAMES GUNN, JOHN JONES, PAUL THILLMAN, JOHN PENDLETON, Jun. and CHARLES ROBINSON.

The lottery to be drawn at *Hanover* court houſe as ſoon as the tickets are diſpoſed of, and the time advertiſed in the *Virginia* Gazette. A good title to the lots and land will be made to the fortunate, and they are to be entered upon the firſt day of *December* 1768; the other things are to be delivered as ſoon as the lottery is drawn.

The money for the tickets to be paid at the time of drawing, or immediately after. WILLIAM DUDLEY.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, a dark bay horſe, about 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, with a roached mane and bob tail, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, and branded on the near buttock A; potted, and appraiſed to 5 l.

‡ JOSHUA EPPES.

SCHEME *of a* LOTTERY,

FOR diſpoſing of about 800 acres of very valuable LAND, lying contiguous, on both ſides of *James* river, in *Amherſt* and *Buckingham* counties, containing a conſiderable quantity of rich low grounds and ſecond low grounds; alſo the greateſt part of two iſlands in *James* river, called the *Sycamore* iſlands. The land lies about two or three miles below Dr. *William Cabbell*'s, and contains ſome of as rich low grounds as any he owns, or as any that I know on *James* river, not *Elk* iſland excepted, and which I ſhould be very unwilling to part with were it not that I have other valuable lands on *James* river; and having entered into the hemp trade, I deſign, by the diſpoſal of this part of my land, to help to enable myſelf the more advantageouſly to carry it on. Beſides the land, 820l. worth of ſortable dry goods will be laid off in lots, in order to make a ſufficient number of prizes; which goods may be delivered at *Warwick* or *Richmond* directly after the drawing, which is to be under the direction of proper managers, and in the preſence of as many adventurers as ſhall think fit to attend, at Mr. *James Vaughan*'s at *Richmond*, the day after next *Henrico May* court, if the tickets are all diſpoſed of by that time; and conveyances executed for the land, to the fortunate adventurers, as ſoon as conveniently can be done afterwards by the ſubſcriber.

PRIZES.

1	AN exceeding rich iſland in JAMES river, about half a mile long, called the *Great Sycamore* iſland (except about 4 acres near one end of it, which belongs to an orphan) which iſland is looked upon, by thoſe acquainted with it, to be as rich as any in JAMES river, not *Elk* iſland excepted. Part of the ſaid iſland is cleared, and has a tobacco houſe 40 feet by 20 on it. Alſo about 180 acres of high and low grounds in *Amherſt* county, on the main land, convenient to the ſaid iſland	L. 500
1	About 170 acres of high and low grounds in *Amherſt*, on JAMES river; great part of it pretty rich, and has a fine fiſhing place for white ſhads, and a ſmall plantation on the river that rents at 1000 lb. of tobacco a year.	250
1	About 160 acres of land in *Buckingham* county, on JAMES river, containing a good quantity of low grounds and ſecond low grounds; there is a ſmall plantation, with an overſeer's houſe, and a middle ſized framed tobacco houſe, on it.	200
1	A tract of about 30 acres of land on JAMES river, in *Buckingham*, with a good piece of cleared low grounds, and a new tobacco houſe 40 by 20 on it.	100
1	About half the iſland called the *Little Sycamore* iſland, near half a mile long, with two framed tobacco houſes on it; the reſt of the iſland belongs to an orphan. Alſo about 50 acres of land in *Buckingham* county, convenient to the ſaid iſland.	100
1	A tract of about 50 acres of land on JAMES river, in *Buckingham* county, with a ſuitable place for a mill on a large creek, and a ſmall ſpot of cleared ground on it.	30
1	Lot of dry goods of 20l. value.	20
1	Lot of 10l. value.	10
2	Lots of 5l. value.	10
40	Lots of do. each at 3l. value.	120
330	Lots of do. each at 2l. value.	660
380	Prizes.	L. 2000
620	Blanks.	
2000	Tickets, at 1l. each.	L. 2000

Tickets may be had at the Poſt Office in *Williamſburg*, of Mr. JAMES VAUGHAN in *Richmond*, of Mr. JOHN SHELTON in *Cumberland*, of Mr. JOHN SMITH at *Page*'s warehouſe in *Hanover*, and of the ſubſcriber in *Amherſt*.

JOHN HOWARD.

N. B. A plot of the ſaid land, laid off in lots as above, and a liſt of the goods, ſhall be delivered to the managers before the day of drawing. J. H.

TAKEN up, in *Southampton*, a black horſe, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, with a ſtar in his forehead, and branded on the near buttock C; poſted, and appraiſed to 4l. MAJOR TILLAR, Jun.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a red and white pied cow, marked with a crop and ſlit in the right ear, and an under and overkeel in the left; poſted, and appraiſed to 35s. HARDIN BURNLEY, Jun.

NORFOLK, JAN. 4, 1768.

THE ſhip *Friends* will be ready to take in freight for the iſland of *Jamaica*, and will ſail in *March*. The ſnow *Lord Frederick* will take in freight for *Madeira*, and ſail the latter end of this month. A ſhip, of about 360 hhds. burthen, to be let on charter to any part of *Europe*. Apply to

NEIL JAMIESON.

Who has for ſale a few pipes of genuine *Madeira* WINES, *viz* Fineſt particular wines, *London* marcell do. *New York* do. a few quarter caſks of the fineſt *Madeira* malmſy wines; *Weſt India* rum, moloſſes, muſcovado ſugar, pimenta, ginger, *&c.* for money, tobacco, or on credit.

NORFOLK, *Jan.* 1, 1768.

THE death of Mr. *Richard Scott*, late Vendue Maſter of *Norfolk*, having diſappointed the lottery wherein the ſubſcriber was partly concerned from being drawn, he hereby gives notice to all perſons that bought tickets of him, or of Mr. *Richard Lamb*, that he will pay the money back on the delivery of the ſaid tickets, they proving by their oath that they bought them of the ſaid *Lamb* or the ſubſcriber; and that he will free and indemnify the ſaid *Lamb* for all tickets he had of him. As for any other tickets that have been ſold, he is no way concerned with them, as he received no money from any other perſon.

DAVID CROSS.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, about the 20th of laſt month, when in *Williamſburg*, a likely bay mare, 4 years old next ſpring, about 4 feet 10 inches high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, but not branded. Whoever brings the ſaid mare to Mr. *Tazewell* in *Williamſburg*, or to the ſubſcriber in *Cheſterfield*, ſhall have twenty ſhillings reward.

ED. BOLLING.

IMPORTED in the brig *Nancy*, *Michael Hyndman* maſter, a box marked TNW in a piece. Whoever proves it to be their property may have it by applying to Mr. *Andrew Sprowle* at *Goſport*, paying freight, and the charge of this advertiſement.

MICHAEL HYNDMAN.

To be SOLD, *and entered on immediately*,

A CLEAR fee ſimple eſtate in a plantation and 250 acres of land, lying on the weſtern branch of *Elizabeth River*, in the county of *Norfolk*, whereon is a good dwelling-houſe, kitchen, barn, ſtables, and other out-houſes, all new and in good order; a good apple orchard, and a good garden well paled in. The cleared land, in a good fence, is ſufficient to work ſix hands; and the uncleared land is very good, and well furniſhed with white oak and pine timber. For terms inquire of Mr. NEIL JAMIESON, merchant in *Norfolk*, Meſſ. *Gibſon* and *Granbery*, merchants in *Suffolk*, or the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

6 JOHN BRICKELL.

AS I have made an abſolute conveyance of my whole eſtate for the benefit of ſuch of my creditors as ſhall within three months ſignify to the truſtees named therein their approbation thereof, I muſt requeſt the favour of all thoſe who have not yet had an opportunity of informing themſelves of the nature of this truſt that they will, without delay, make application to Mr. *Jerman Baker* in *Williamſburg*, with whom the original conveyance is lodged, or Mr. *James Belſches* at *Cabin Point*, and Mr. *David Jameſon* in *York*, who have copies thereof, and likewiſe copies of the certificate granted me, and ſigned by all ſuch of my creditors as I have had an opportunity of ſeeing, which is by far the greater part. I muſt requeſt their moſt ſpeedy application to the Gentlemen above mentioned, as the truſtees are to carry on the copper mine, and diſpoſe of the profits ariſing therefrom, and from every other part of the eſtate, among the creditors, in the moſt advantageous manner. The truſtees named in the deed are Meſſ. *Warner Lewis*, *Fielding Lewis*, *George Riddell*, *Richard Randolph*, *James Belſches*, *Jerman Baker*, and *David Jameſon*, who are empowered to appoint any three of their number to act for the whole.

8 WILLIAM KENNON.

To be SOLD, *on twelve months credit*,

ABOUT 20,000 acres of LAND, in *Amherſt* county, to which an indiſputable title will be made, and laid off in lots as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Apply to Col. *William Cabell* (who is Attorney for the executors of *Philip Grymes*, Eſq; deceaſed, and lives in *Amherſt* county) or to

Tf LUNSFORD LOMAX, Jun.

To be SOLD, *and entered upon immediately*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in *King William* county, pleaſantly ſituated on *Mattapony* river, whereon Col. *Thomas Moore* now lives, containing 500 acres, to which is added about 40 or 50 acres of marſh, which produces good hay, and is capable of great improvements. On the plantation is a commodious brick houſe two ſtories high, handſomely wainſcotted, with four rooms on a floor, two of them with a large paſſage, four large cellars and cellar paſſage, with brick partitions to the top; the out-houſes are good and large, are fit for every convenience, and in perfect repair. There is alſo on the ſaid plantation an orchard of about 2 or 300 bearing crab trees, and a large garden in good order. The land is good for either grain or tobacco, is well timbered, and is a very convenient ſituation for carrying on a *Weſt India* trade, lying in the heart of a grain country, where a veſſel of 250 tuns burthen may load oppoſite to the houſe, and has alſo the advantage of fine fiſhing and fowling. Five hundred pounds of the purchaſe money to be paid in *April* next, and for the remainder one, two, or three years credit will be allowed, as may be agreed upon, by applying to either of the ſubſcribers, in *Hanover* county.

Tf GEORGE THOMAS.
JOHN SMITH.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR diſpoſing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold. The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the river, which have been ſold, not being leſs than 20l. which is far below what was given for ſeveral near the river.

	Lots.	Val.	Rents.
Inſpection at *Page*'s, five lots, at 12 years purchaſe,		L. 840	L. 70
Do. at *Crutchfield*'s, ſix lots, at do.		720	60
		L. 1560	130
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, at 20l.	135	2700	
		L. 4260	130
137 Prizes,	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 tickets, at 10l. each,		L. 4000	

The ſaid lottery will be drawn at Mr. ANTHONY HAY'*s*, in *Williamſburg*, on the 4th *Thurſday* in *April*, 1768

Thoſe who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing may give bond, to carry intereſt from that time.

Robert Carter Nicholas, *George Wythe*, *Thomas Everard*, *John Thompſon*, and *Jerman Baker*, Eſquires, managers, or any three, of whom tickets may be had, and of the ſubſcriber.

Tf MANN PAGE.

A SCHEME,

For diſpoſing of, by way of LOTTERY, *the* LAND *and* TENEMENTS *under mentioned, being the entire towns of* Rocky Ridge *and* Shockoe, *lying at the Falls of* James *river, and the land thereunto adjoining.*

THE advantageous ſituation of this eſtate is too well known to require a particular deſcription, though it may be neceſſary to inform the publick that the obſtructions through the Falls, and in other parts of the river above, will ſhortly be removed, and the river made navigable to the ſaid towns: The navigation will thereby be extended, and made both ſafe and eaſy for upwards of two hundred miles above the ſaid Falls, and a communication opened to the weſtern frontier of the middle colonies, whereby there will not be more than ſixty or ſeventy miles portage from *James* river to the *Ohio*; ſo that the immenſe treaſure of that valuable country muſt neceſſarily be brought to market to one or other of the aboveſaid towns, which will occaſionally raiſe the rents, and enhance the value, of the lands and tenements under mentioned, beyond the powers of conception.

	Lots.	Value.	Rents.
A double forge, a mill, with two acres and a half of land adjoining, the uſe of the landing, the canal, with ten feet on each ſide, and 2000 acres of back land, the furtheſt part of which is not more than five miles from the forge,		L. 8000	
Inſpection at *Rocky Ridge*, at 12 years purchaſe,		780	L. 65
James Lyle, his tenement, at do.		540	45
Archibald Buchanan, at do.		540	45
Alexander Stewart, at do.		510	42 10
Elizabeth Todd, at do.		480	40
Robert Gordon, at do.		90	7 10
Joſeph Hopkins, at do.		60	5
John Shackelton, at do.		36	3
James Gunn, formerly rented to *Thomas Yuille*,		540	45
Ferry on the ſouth ſide, at 20 years purchaſe, with half an acre of land on the bank,		2000	100
A fiſhery on the ſouth ſide, at 20 years do.		600	30
Number of improved lots,	12	L. 14,176	L. 428
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, to be laid off in a town convenient to the river, with publick landings, at 25l. each,	300	7500	
The amount of lots on the ſouth ſide of *James* river, in *Cheſterfield* county,	312	L. 21,676	L. 428
Shockoe inſpection, at 12 years purchaſe,		L. 780	L. 65
Byrd's do. at do.		780	65
Watſon's, at do.		720	60
James Buchanan, at do.		720	60
Patrick Coutts, at do.		420	35
George Ellis, at do.		120	10
James M'Dowell, at do.		480	40
David Roſs, at do.		480	40
Thomas Younghuſband, at do.		540	45
James Rozer, at do.		60	5
James Howling, at do.		60	5
John M'Keind, at do.		144	12
M'Pherſon & Menzies, at do.		420	35
James Daley, at do.		36	3
Lewis Warwick, at do.		60	5
Ferry, at 20 years do.		2000	100
Fiſhery, at 20 years do.		2000	100
Number of improved lots,	17	L. 9820	L. 685
10,000 acres of land, to be laid off in lots of 100 acres each, valued at 30 s. per acre,	100	15,000	
10 iſlands, on ſome of which are very valuable fiſheries,	10	300	
Lots unimproved, valued at 25l. each,	400	10,000	
The amount of lots on the north ſide of *James* river,	527	L. 35,120	L. 685
The amount of lots on the ſouth ſide of do. as above,	312	21,676	428
839 Prizes.	839	L. 56,796	L. 1113
9161 Blanks.			
10,000 Tickets, at 5l. each,			L. 50,000

The ſaid lottery will be drawn at SHOCKOE'*s* in *June* 1768, under the management and direction of the Hon. PRESLEY THORNTON, Eſq; PEYTON RANDOLPH, JOHN PAGE, CHARLES CARTER, and CHARLES TURNBULL, Eſquires, truſtees for the ſame, who will execute conveyances for the prizes drawn by the fortunate adventurers in this lottery. Tickets to be had of the truſtees, alſo of Col. ARCHIBALD CARY, JOHN WAYLES, and the ſubſcriber.

W. BYRD.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after. —— *.* All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.